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Poetry.

From the Evangelical Magazine.

SPURN NOT THE GUILTY.

Spurn not the man whose spirit feels
The curse of guilt upon him rest—
Upon whose brow the hideous seals
Of crime and infamy are prest!
Spurn not the lost one, nor, in speech,
More cold and withering than despair,
Of stern, relentless vengeance preach—
For be thy lesson will not bear!

'Twill rouse a demon in his heart
Which vainly thou wouldst strive to chain,
And bid a thousand furies start
To life, which ne'er may sleep again!
No! letter from her forest-lair
The famished lioness to goad,
Than in his guilt—remorse—despair,
With wrathful threats the sinner load!

Not if a soul thou would'st redeem,
And lead a lost one back to God,
Wouldst thou a guardian angel seem
To one who long in guilt hath trod—
Go kindly to him—take his hand,
With gentlest words, within thine own,
And by his side, a brother, stand
Till all the demon thou dethrone.

He is a man, and he will yield,
Like snows beneath the torrid ray,
And his strong heart, though fiercely steeled,
Before the breath of love give way.
He had a mother once, and felt
A mother's kiss upon his cheek,
And at her knee at evening knelt
The prayer of innocence to speak!

A mother! ay!—and who shall say,
Tho' sunk, debased, he now may be,
That spirit may not wake to-day
Which filled him at that mother's knee?
No guilt so utter e'er became,
But 'mid it we some good might find;
And virtue, through the deepest shame,
Still feebly lights the darkest mind.

Spurn not the guilty, then, but plead
With him, in kindest, gentlest mood,
And back the lost one thou mayst lead
To God, humanity and good!
Thou art thyself but man, and thou
Art weak, perchance, to fall, as he;
Then mercy to the fallen show,
That mercy may be shown to thee!

Miscellaneous.

RECREATIONS IN NATURAE HISTORY.

BY HORACE MAYHEW.

The following anecdotes have been collected together, from the belief that they are too wonderful to be lost. They illustrate principally the instinct of animals. There cannot be a doubt of their authenticity, for we assure our readers they have appeared previously, with a few exceptions, in the country newspapers.

The Turtle is naturally of sluggish temperament, but when roused it has been known to do fearful things. Gunter the great Swiss naturalist, tells an anecdote of one that is quite dramatic in its pathos. He had presented a very fine specimen of the Turtle to the Lord Mayor, who sent it to the London Tavern to be taken care of. The day before the 9th of November, this turtle was allowed to walk up and down the pavement in front of the tavern; but to prevent people running over it, a label was hung round his neck, on which was written "Will be killed to-morrow." This seemed to prey heavily upon the turtle's mind, for it waddled to and fro, evidently in a very excited state, and a tear was seen distinctly to course down its left cheek, and bedew the surrounding flagstones. The poor creature rolled about with increasing uneasiness every minute, till the Lord Mayor's state carriage happened to pass, when it slept off the pavement, and fell deliberately under the fore-wheels of the cumbrous vehicle. It was picked up a shapeless mass of hopeless callipash and mutilated callipee. There is no doubt, says Gunter, that this was a premeditated act of suicide, for it was proved afterwards that nothing but the immense weight of the Lord Mayor's carriage could have crushed the shell. Grief at its impending fate evidently impelled the distracted turtle to the rash act.

Horses have been known to predict a frost by going to the blacksmith's the day before to be rough-shod. Francani tells a story of a bear who would never perform on the stage unless she was on the side of the French.—Her spirit of nationality was such, that if she was carrying an Englishman or an Austrian, she would invariably throw him, and then run over to the side of the Emperor. In this way she has often thrown Blucher and the Duke of Wellington. Napoleon hearing of this extraordinary trait of patriotism in a horse, went expressly to the *cirque*, and having witnessed the fact with his own imperial eyes, offered Franconi a whole regiment of cavalry in exchange for the mare; but the French Ducrow, to his credit be it said, would not part with her. Napoleon was piqued, but afterwards decorated the mare with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The instinct of bears is equally wonderful. There was one at the Zoological garden, who would never mount the pole on Sunday, because on that day no cakes are allowed to be sold.

A lady of title informed Buffon that she knew a blackbird who doked at the barometer every morning, and would not go out if it pointed to wet. An anecdote told by a German naturalist of a beaver, is no less wonderful than the above; he declares he saw a beaver weeping over the crown of an old hat. Soon another beaver approached it, and she cried more piteously than the first; then a number of young beavers, attracted by their sobs, came running up, and they all cried too. He accounts for this by saying, that the hat was made of beaver, the animals had evidently recognized in it the skin of one of their own kindred. "Who can say," he asks, "whether this very hat was not to them an affectionate son—the only remembrance of a favorite brother?"

The Sound Crosbeak, a bird which is found about the Cape of Good Hope, displays great ingenuity in building its nest, which is constructed as strongly as possible, so as to keep out the March rains. A Geneves traveller records the fact of finding a whole row of their nest, covered over at the roof with bits of an old mackintosh, which they had evidently picked up from one of the frequent wrecks off the coast. What but pure instinct could have told the sociable grosbeaks that mackintoshes were water proof?

Many singular anecdotes are told of the instinct of the Fox. The most probable of those we have read is the one of a fox plundering a hen every morning of its eggs, and leaving regularly a piece of chalk, of the same size as an egg, for every one she stole.

The following is amusing, for it proves that the Parrot is not so stupid as he is generally represented. Jack Shepard, when he had just escaped from Newgate, heard call out in a shrill voice, "Does your mother know you are out?" Jack was frightened at first, but recovered his usual courage when he found it was only a parrot that was hanging over a green grocer's door.

The following anecdote is so astounding that we cannot help repeating it. We should really doubt the truth of it, unless it was supported by the testimony of the celebrated Walker. Mr. Tiedman, the famous Saxon Dentist, had a valuable tortoise shell cat that for days had done nothing but moan. Guessing the cause, he looked into its mouth, and seeing the decayed tooth soon relieved it of its pain. The following morning there were at least ten rats at his door—the day after, twenty; and they went on increasing at such a rate, that he was obliged to keep a bull dog to drive them away. But nothing would help him. A cat who had the toothache would come any number of miles to submit its jaw to him—It would come down the chimney even and not leave the room till he had taken out its tooth. It grew such a nuisance at last that he never was free from these feline patients. However being one morning very nervous, he accidentally broke the jaw of an old tabby. The news of this spread like wildfire. Not a single cat ever came to him afterwards. It was extraordinary how the cats, in the above instance, acted like human beings!

Le Vaillant, the African traveller tells some wonderful stories about the instinct of the baboon. He travelled with one for a long time as a guide. Its name was Sneers. He knew the shops where the best sherbert was to be got. Being short of butter once, Sneers brought him a number cocoanuts which he had thrown about till the milk inside had become churned. He watched by his master's side every night, killing the musquitoes and fleas which swarmed about the banks of the Nile. He often helped La Vaillant in unwrolling the mummies and packing up his trunks. Le Vaillant brought this baboon to Europe, but Sneers showed his gratitude by saving his master's life. Thieves were plundering the house, when Sneers ran to the alarm bell, and never ceased pulling it till the inmates were alarmed; the thieves were apprehended just in time, Le Vaillant says, when he awoke there were two gentlemen at his bedside, the one with a pistol, the other with a carving knife. The day Le Vaillant died this sagacious baboon broke a blacking bottle—whether accidentally or not is not proved—which blacked him from head to foot but many persons who knew Sneers well, declare this was done purposely, from a desire of the faithful animal to show respect to the memory of his kind master, by going into mourning for him.

Massachusetts Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

SENATE.—A petition for an act of incorporation for the Massachusetts Mechanic Aid Society, presented and referred.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bell, from the committee on the judiciary, made a report that it is inexpedient to legislate upon an order concerning dispensing with the poll tax as a qualification for voting.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29th

SENATE.—A petition was presented of Mrs. John Kelton for an act of incorporation for an institution for the reform of the dissolute women.

The Senate adjourned at a quarter to one.

HOUSE.—A petition was received from the Western Railroad Corporation, for leave to pass their Road through the town of Hardwick: of the President of the Eastern Railroad Corporation, for leave to change the direction of a portion of their road.

Bills were reported to provide for the election of members of Congress, by plurality at the third balloting, and a Bill regulating the *scire facias* writ; both ordered to be printed and a resolve on the petition of John L. Roberts, Administrator;—severally ordered to second readings.

At fifteen minutes past one o'clock, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

SENATE:—The following bills were passed to be engrossed:—ceding the jurisdiction to the United States, over George's, Lovel's and Governor's Islands; incorporating the Wareham Cotton Mills, the East Florida Serpentine Co., the Agawam Bank, the Fitchburg Savings Bank, and the resolve relating to the Vattemere Literary Exchanges, and on petition of Patrick Farrell, were severally passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Elliot, it was ordered, that the Joint Special Committee on capital punishment, to whom was referred, that portion of the Governor's Message, relating to capital punishment, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 8th sec. of the 2nd chapter of the Constitution, so that the power of pardoning shall be taken from the Governor and Council, in cases now punishable with death, when capital punishment shall be abolished by law, except in cases where the innocence of the parties shall be subsequently proved.

Attwenty minutes of one o'clock, adj'd.

HOUSE.—The following bills were passed to be enacted:—to increase the capital stock of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., the Lowell Manufacturing Co., the Framingham Bank, and to incorporate the Bay State Mills, the Boston Sugar Refinery, the Atlantic Cotton Mills, the Berkshire County Savings Bank the New Bedford Cordage Co., the resolve on the petition of William Kidder, of Charles Paine, and P. W. Paine.

At 20 minutes to 1 the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31.

SENATE.—The Bills regulating the government of Houses of Correction in certain cases; to amend the Charter of the city of Lowell; and giving the Directors of the Bank of Norfolk further time to wind up its affairs, were severally passed to be engrossed.

At 12 1-2 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill ceding to the U. States the jurisdiction over George's, Lovell's, and Govenor's Islands was read once, and on motion of Mr. Howland of New Bedford, the rules were suspended, and the bill having received its three readings, was passed to be engrossed.

The following petitions were presented and referred:—Emery Holden and others for a Railroad from the Fitchburg Road at South Acton to Barre. H. B. Shipley and others for a Railroad from Royalston to the New-Hampshire line to connect with the Cheshire Road. J. Murdock and others and Isaac Wright and others for a Railroad from Wareham to Plympton. W. A. Chase for an Act of incorporation for manufacturing purposes.—George Daniels and others for a division of the town of Newton.

The Committee on matters of Probate and Chancery reported a bill providing for the sale of real estate of deceased persons and minors, which, on motion of Mr. Crowninshield of Boston was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

At a quarter past one the House adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

SENATE.—Bills to incorporate the New Bedford Cordage Company, the Atlantic Cotton Mills; Bay State Mills; Suffolk Sugar Refinery; and Berkshire County Savings Bank; to increase the capital of the Lowell Manufacturing Company; the Framingham Bank; and the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, were passed to be enacted.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following petitions were presented and referred:—Of Wm. J. Bowditch and others, a Committee of the Town of Brookline, that no Railroad may be permitted to pass through that town. Of Sarah G. Bagley and between four an 5000 others, operatives of Lowell, for the passage of an act, defining the number of hours to constitute a day's work, in all incorporated manufactories. Of Aaron Lummus and others for a revision of the Laws in relation to [illegible]ing. Of Wm. Livingston and others [illegible] Railroad from Lowell to Andover. Of Henry Windsor, Assignee, in regard to money paid to the Commonwealth, in the matter of Chas. Cole, [illegible]

A Message was received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, transmitting the County estimates, &c., for the year 1846.

At fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

SENATE.—The following bills were passed to be enacted:—to incorporate the Boston and Chelsea Iron Screw Company, and the New Bedford Steam Mill Co.; to increase the capital of Ames Manufacturing Co. Bills from the House to provide for the government of Houses of Correction in certain cases, also resolves on the petition of L. B. Adams and Patrick Farrell.

The Senate adjourned at a quarter past 12.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morris of Springfield, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a Bill concerning the extension of jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, in cases of wilful and malicious injury to person property; ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Green of Cambridge, the Bill from the Senate to establish the City of Cambridge, was taken from the table and re-committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill concerning the election of Representatives to Congress was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

SENATE.—Papers from the House were disposed of in concurrence.

Petitions presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. Eliot, it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of further legislation respecting the provisions for the violation of town by-laws. Also that the same committee consider the expediency of providing further remedy by law for wanton intermeddling with the possession of personal property.

HOUSE.—Papers from the Senate were disposed of in concurrence.

Petitions &c. were presented and referred.

The House then adjourned.

Congress.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.—In the Senate, Mr. Bagby's joint resolution for the amendment of the constitution in reference to the election of President and Vice President, was postponed till the first day of March next.

Mr. Webster's resolution, calling on the President for the late correspondence on the Oregon question was adopted.

The navy augmentation bill was taken up, and Mr. Spreight of Mississippi, took the floor and spoke at length, not only against the bill, both as a peace and as a war measure, but against the course and policy of this government on the Oregon question. He contended that our exclusive pretensions were absurd, and the measures proposed to be founded on them, ridiculous. As to the increase of the navy, he said the project was got up to afford an asylum for an indolent aristocracy. If the government pushed us into war, it would be the most wicked, the most unnecessary, and the most destructive that was ever waged in the world. Those who treated so lightly this question, and made it a subject of jest, an idle vaunting, or inflammatory appeals, were bankrupt miserable demagogues, who hoped in the confusion and excitement of war, to plunder the people of this country.

Mr. Westcott took the floor in favor of the bill, but as he was unprepared, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, offered a resolution that the Oregon question be taken out of committee on Saturday, Feb. 7th, at 2 o'clock. The motion was lost, ayes, 84, nays, 52—as it required a vote of two-thirds.

Mr. Baker, of Illinois, followed in a belligerant Western speech, in favor of the notice, and the house adjourned at half past 3.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.—The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House, the Oregon question was still under discussion—the speeches, however, mostly for '*Buncombe*' or the individual gratification of members.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31.—In the House, a motion was made to print 10,000 copies of the Election Laws, for the use of the House—This, after some debate, was carried.

A communication from the Post Office Department showing expenditures of mail transportation of the last year, was laid before the House.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, rose for an explanation. He read extracts from the authentic copy of his speech, showing how Mr. Hoge, of Illinois, yesterday had misrepresented him.

Mr. Hoge replied, insisting again upon all his positions with the exception of one, in which the report in the Union was wholly incorrect. The Reporter had made him refer to Mr. Yancey, where he referred to Mr. Bayly of Va., who had said that the 49th degree was a wall beyond which we could not go.

Mr. Bayly rose and said, The gentleman is wholly mistaken. The Speaker said the gentleman must preserve order.

Mr. Petit of Indiana, arose and said that he hoped [illegible] gentleman who had made a doubtful [illegible] would be allowed to define his position.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, and took up the bill relative to collectors and other officers of customs. The committee soon rose and reported the bill which passed.

The House then revolved itself again into Committee of the Whole on the Oregon question

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

SENATE.—Mr. Bagby gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Texan navy with that of the U. States.

A debate took place on a bill paying the Texan government for some goods forcibly taken from the custom house officers of Texas, on the Red River, by an armed force gathered in Arkansas by the owners of the goods; and also to pay Texas for rifles taken from her volunteers by a U. S. force, when they invaded the United States for the purpose of plundering the caravan trading between Missouri and Santa Fe.

Mr. Evans gave an amusing history of this claim, showing that it was unsustained by any principle or facts. The amount claimed was 57,000 dolls.

The bill was laid on the table and the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—A motion was made to take the question on the Oregon resolution on Monday the 5th of Feb. This was laid on the table by ayes and noes, 99 to 88.

The Oregon resolution was farther debated. Mr. Jacob Thompson, of Miss., spoke in favor of the notice, and insisted that it was the only way to avoid a collision with Great Britain on this question. When Mr. T. had finished, Mr. Seddon took the floor, but was not prepared to speak.

He moved that the committee rise, though it was not three o'clock. It was found that no quorum was present, and the committee rose and reported that fact. A motion was made to adjourn, and the yeas and nays were taken on it, and the House thus trifled away half an hour or more, and finally adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

SENATE.—Mr. Archer, of Virginia, presented thirteen memorials, asking a reformation in the naturalization laws.

Some memorials were presented, when at an early hour,

The Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Black, of South Carolina, offered a joint resolution on the Oregon question, that the President give "the notice" in a peaceful, friendly manner.

Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, offered a bill with the same object, and with similar provisions.

The Oregon resolutions, reported from the committee on foreign affairs, were then taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., offered a resolution calling for the additional correspondence upon the subject of our Oregon relations, if not incompatible with the public interest. An attempt was made by the majority to gag the inquiry, but the House suspended the rules to receive it, and refused to lay it upon the table. Ayes 62, noes 94.

The House then adjourned.

HIGH PRICE FOR CORN.—The Gazette, published at Holly Springs, Miss., says that corn is selling at that place at two dollars per barrel, and with a prospect of increase in price.

IMPROVED LOOM.—A new machine has been greatly improved in England by which a fancy weaver can change his pattern in a similar manner to that of changing the tune on a box or barrel organ. Fine satinetts are chiefly woven by this machine.

The London Morning Chronicle has sent a reporter to this country to report for that paper the proceedings of Congress.

☞ Twenty-four barrels of spirit were transported through the town of Rochester, N. H., on *Sunday*, 16th ult. So says the Stratford Transcript.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

As is Woman, so is the Race.

"THE GATHERING" THIS EVENING!!
AT THE CITY HALL.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.—Exercises Commence at 8.

☞ The LOWELL BRASS BAND is engaged for the occasion. Singing by Messrs. Reuds of Reading and Mr. French of Lowell, assisted by two young Misses.

Distinguished Speakers will be present and address the meeting in short and appropriate speeches.

A beautiful little sheet, entitled the "VALENTINE OFFERING," issued especially for the occasion, under the direction of "St. Valentine," will be for sale.

The Hall will be splendidly illuminated, which together with the Refreshments, will constitute a valuable treat to the most fastidious.

☞ Great pains has been taken that no article of clothing shall be lost.

☞ TICKETS, 25 cents, for sale at the Book Stores. Also at Melvin's variety Store on Merrimack St., and Priest's on Tilden St.

NOTICE.

The Female Labor Reform Association, will meet every Tuesday Evening, at 8 o'clock, at their Reading Room, 76 Central Street, to transact all business pertaining to the Association, and to devise means by which to promote the common interests of all the Laboring Classes. Also to discuss all subjects which shall come before the meeting. Every *Female* who realizes the great necessity of a *Reform* and improvement in the condition of the worthy, toiling classes, and who would wish to place woman in that elevated station intellectually and morally which a bountiful Creator designed her to occupy in the scale of being, is most *cordially* invited to attend and give her influence on the side of *virtue* and *suffering humanity*. HULDAH J. STONE, *Sec'y.*

Lowell, January 9, 1846.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

"For the wail of millions,
Is sounding in our ears."

List ye that low and plaintive wail,
Borne on the southern balmy gale!
See Afric's wretched daughter weep,
Nor close her weary eyes in sleep.

Her wretched husband at her side,
Strives to assuage—her cares divide;
But cruel white, with lash appears,
Nor heeds his groans, nor minds her tears.

"Hie to your task—of darker hue,
What sympathetic chords have you?
Go, toil and sweat on yonder plain;
Ye were but made for white man's gain."

List ye again that plaintive moan!
It strikes the ear like childhood's tone;—
Ah, little one! thou weep'st in vain!
Thy mother toils on yonder plain.

Friends of freedom! heed the wail!
"Tis God's own cause,—ye cannot fail!
His richest guerdon will be given,—
The joy of earth,—the peace of heaven.

Remember, too, that wrong is here,
And give the north one pitying tear;
Oh! let the fruits of love go forth,
To free the South and bless the North!

MARY.

PETERBORO', Feb. 7th, 1846.

MISS BAGLEY:—Your invitation to be present at "a Social Gathering of the Female Labor Reform Association of Lowell," was received by due course of mail. And were it at all convenient for me to be present, I should not fail to add my testimony to that already given, in relation to the cruel and unrelenting grasp which combined wealth, is at this moment exercising over the minds, and physical energies of those, whose lot it is to "toil and spin."

But situated as I am, it will not be convenient for me to accept your kind invitation. In the mean time, I would beg leave to say, that if personally present, the opportunity would not be neglected of urging you, and all others on, to the completion of the noble work so nobly begun, by our Fathers; yes, our noble Mothers too, did not falter in the trying struggle, which politically freed them and us from the debasing thraldom of British task masters, and this too, through privations, such as the world rarely if ever witnessed. They finally succeeded in breaking the shackles, which bound them to the bidding of *hereditary* Kings, Dukes and Lords; and can it be their sons and daughters will at this day, tamely yield to combined wealth, and to a purse proud aristocracy, that freedom of thought and action, which does or should characterize the sons and daughters of such parents, or peaceably suffer themselves to become, in fact, if not in name, the slaves of the would-be Dukes, Lords and nobles, of this our native land.

Forbid it Heaven, forbid it Earth, forbid it ye sons and daughters of America! Let it not be inscribed on your tomb. *Here lies the remains of one, who, for the sake of a few extra dollars, willingly sold, both soul and body, to a soulless Corporation.*

No! No! never let it be said, that you thus basely surrendered you birth right. But firmly, yet calmly and perseveringly urge your claims! nay more, your just rights, on each and every succeeding Legislature, until they awake to a sense of the danger which is even now surrounding us and them, tightening the cords with which you are now bound, until it arouses them to the awful sense of the duty which they owe to the community, and compels them to say to the oppressor, thus far shalt thou go, but no farther.

You can point to hundreds if not thousands, who when they left their father's house, their mother's home, though clad it might be in the coarse garb of rural life, were blest with health, whose rosy cheeks and elastic step, contrasts strongly, if not strangely with their present feeble health, sunken eyes and tottering frames. Surely the rustling silks and sparkling ornaments, which they may now display, is at best, but a sorry recompense for lost health or a ruined constitution.

Your friend and a friend to the oppressed, wherever they may be found.

JOHN H. STEELE.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

What We Labor for.—The abolition of idleness want and oppression; the prevalence of industry, virtue and intelligence.

LOWELL, FEBRUARY 13, 1846.

☞ **All Subscribers must recollect,** that when they wish their papers discontinued, they should inform us POST PAID and remit all arrearages.

A Few words to the Young Men of Lowell.

BROTHERS: Among the many duties which claim our attention as a faithful advocate of "the people's rights," and a watchful friend to the moral, mental and physical progress of our own countrymen and the universal family; we should feel ourself justly answerable for infidelity to our cause, if we should fail to address you on a few subjects of vital importance to your well being, and through you the young men of New England.

You are well aware, that your situations differ in many respects from a large portion of the young men of other sections of the country. You are under different influences, beset with more temptations, and with less to guard your path from the many polluting demons which the errors, superstitions and ignorance of the past and the present false and *self glorious* state of society, has raised up to blight and mildew your happiness, and alloy the real joys of rational existence. No one can feel more sincerely for your true welfare, or deprecate more seriously the causes which have robbed you of your natural rights and created circumstances which deny you the position that intelligent beings are entitled to; then he who addresses you at this time, and knowing well the obstacles which impede your progress to true greatness—the false philosophy that is inculcated all around you, stifling and suffocating your aspirations for rational truth, and the all provisions, furnished by the present institutions and customs of society, for your intellectual, social and physical requirements; he believes the following considerations will be of much value if rightly understood and duly appreciated by you.

GOOD HABITS are of *absolute* importance in whatever situations you may be placed, and without them however abundant may be your resources for moral and intellectual culture, however much wealth and influencial friends may tend to mitigate your condition, nevertheless, your manhood will waste away, and the seeds of vice germinate and ripen into the loathsome fruits of misery and degradation, which cannot be shrouded by the exuberance of the *leaves* upon its tree. The city of Lowell furnishes a sad example of moral and physical debasement,—her streets and alleys are filled with dens of dissipation—the "liquid poison" is daily and nightly quenching the heavenly spark of divine virtue and intelligence, in the breasts of hundreds of our young men. Profanity, obscenity and swaggering, unblushing rowdyism is met at every corner! Notwithstanding these are among the fruits of a parent trunk which is rooted deep down into the organization of society and for the existence of which, society, with her superstitious and *periodical* religion, her ellaborated *convenient* system of ethics, her plundering system of government, her hireling press, and her brutal system of commerce and industry, is accountable; still we ask you young men, from an inward love of virtue, sobriety and chastity, to beware of these haunts of debauchery, and these habits of sensuality—struggle with the immoral "powers that be" and the seductive circumstances which surround you—cherish self respect, moral courage and true nobility and learn to shun the abodes of RUM, sensualism and disgusting amusements with all their mental and moral filth, as you would a contagious pestilence; by studying the beautiful, the refined and the wise—Think so far as you can, of nature—her laws and relations—investigate the powers which govern your existence, and thereby learn your duty to yourself and your fellows. The low, vulgar and exciting novels and catchpenny trash, with which our community is flooded, should be avoided. They will viciate your tastes and do you great harm, by destroying all relish for healthy intellectual knowledge, and fill the mind with a grossness that will surely manifest itself in your lives and conduct. Most of the itinerent theatical performances which visit our city, are degrading in their tendencies and unworthy your countenance. The characters of the persons usually engaged in these travelling nuisances, is sufficient evidence of their entire disqualification to do you any good; but on the contrary, much injury; in proof of which, the low abowish mimicry and indecent ejaculations, which constantly assail the ear in passing along our streets, are but outward expressions of the seeds of pollution, scattered abroad in society by these modern jugglers.

Instead of wasting your time and money in patronizing these things, appropriate them to purchasing and reading philosophical works, which treat of the arts and sciences, and above all, those which are devoted to the science of social and industrial harmony and order,—which declare that the true interests of all men are mutual, and are laboring to bring about a state of society in which this great truth shall be *practically* acknowledged and wherein your *natural rights* will be guaranteed. The lecture room should be frequented, and all places of rational amusements which are calculated to enliven the spirits and elevate the social feelings, are proper and profitable places of resort.

In relation to your expenditures, you cannot be too solicitous. Many a young man has blunted a noble and generous integrity, and distroyed a life of usefulness, by indulging an apparent dispositions for superfluities, or in other words things he might comfortably do without, when his circumstances would not permit, and plunging himself by degrees into embarrassments, has led a life of disappointment, with crippled energy and blighted hopes, when a little self denial at the outset, would have prevented such disastrous results. Notwithstanding the present false, and unnatural state of society is robbing many of you of luxuries, which you are justly entitled to, yet it will be far better for you to exercise a self sacrificing spirit and keep yourselves as free as possible from what custom terms *debt*, for by so doing, you will not only be less in the hands of the slavish institutions of society, but be better prepared to rebake their wrongs and fight the battles of rational freedom. To us it is a noble spectacle to see a young man brought up in the present state of society, turn a deaf ear to the temptations it holds out, and guided by his divine, nature steadily pursue a life of devotion to principle! Such a young man is a moral giant, whose name deserves to be remembered by posterity, when those of kings and conquerers are drowned in oblivion.

Though the customs of trade offers many inducements for you to buy on credit, yet it is a bad system and one you should never adopt without some visible means of meeting your contracts; even then, it is fraught with many evils, and society would be much better off if it was entirely abolished, because it costs a great waste of time, supports hords of lawyers, sheriffs, collectors and clerks, and causes endless strife, contention and misery, the burden of which comes upon the working people. We leave the subject at this time, with the intention of resuming the address next week, when we shall present other motives more intimately connected with our mission among you.

Oregon.

By reference to the Congressional proceedings, it will be seen that "Oregon" still continues to be the all absorbing theme among our political *lonfers*. We are glad, however to see among all the froth and foam about "American rights," "our gallant navy" and "our right to Oregon;" some manifestations of rationality on the part of some members, whose candor and sense of justice, fits them for better company, than a gang of political vampires, who are using the people's rights, as a capital to gamble upon.

We declare again, that the soil of Oregon belongs to those who will settle upon and *cultipate* it. Great Britain or the United States, have no valid claims upon it—it belongs to *the people*. Government has no right to traffick in the elements of life, to build ships of war to rot in our docks and support a prodigal dynasty of republican rioters, who under pretence of gaining the people some apparent superficial good, create a dozen evils to feed upon their rights. Once *practically* establish the principle, (as established it surely will be) that as much of the soil belongs to every *man* as he can cultivate, without paying a tax to government, and directly tax property to support all *necessary* legislation, and the American people would not long suffer under the grievous burdens of paying $40,000,000, annually for annexing territory which has ever belonged to them. It is a shame and disgrace that our people should suffer a clan of reckless office holders, to put into their crib $1,25 for every acre of land that God gave as a free heritage to *all*.

From the latest information, we learn that Congress has refused to accede to any proposition from the British Parliament—voting in favor of the "Notice;" thereby virtually declaring that God in his wisdom decreed that a tax of $1,25 on every acre of saleable land in Oregon shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to build ships of war, support armies and navies, and pay men from *eight* to *one hundred* dollars per day for serving the devil—travelling fees not considered.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH is now completed from this city to Boston, and will be in successful operation in a few days. This enterprise has been prosecuted under the direction of Mr. Paul R. George, whose democracy in selecting a superintendant in Lowell is truly commendable; having appointed to that office Miss Sarah G. Bagley, one of our publishing committee. This is what we call "*the people's*" *democracy*. Miss Bagley having served ten years in the factories, is now entitled to the situation she has received, and for which she is eminently qualified.

We shall be able to furnish our readers with the operations and advantages of the Telegraph hereafter.

MR. ANDREW JACK, continues to act as Agent for the city. Those wishing to become subscribers to the "Voice" can give him their names with safety.

The Cause of Free Labor is Onward.

We are constantly receiving the most flattering information from all parts of the country, of the progress of the cause in which we are laboring, which strengthens our former well grounded opinion, that what the laboring classes most want at this time is, *light and information, and time to improve their intellectual powers*—intelligence and oppression can never dwell together.

Manchester, N. H., is well alive to the subject of human rights and labor reform. A flourishing male and female Association are organized there, which contain some of the best elements of reform which the age affords A large and enthusiastic meeting, addressed by Mr. Cluer, was held on Saturday evening at the Town Hall; and although some disposition to disturb the meeting was manifested by those who make great pretensions to *decency* and *order*, yet the attempt proved a shame and disgrace to the instigators, and the meeting resulted in a glorious triumph of right and principle over mobocracy and corporation despotism.

The report of a workingmen's meeting, copied from the "Bay State Farmer and Mechanics' Ledger," shows that Worcester is not behind other towns on the subject of Labor's rights.

Peterborough, N. H., also sends out a note of response for justice and humanity. For particulars, see preamble and resolutions in another column.

Pittsburg, Pa., is doing a thorough work in giving information to the people, who too long have been fed on husks. John Ferral is a missionary of humanity—may heaven bless his efforts.

Boston is engaged in a new effort of "Union" to disenthrall labor from isolated capital, which bids fair to do a lasting work for the impoverished masses. We have the promise of communinations from our Boston friends for our next.

Of New York we need say nothing. She speaks for herself. "National Reform" is *onward*—the soil must be free, ere the people can be free. *Liberty is based upon the soil!* Labor, friends! labor; & r God and Humanity.

JOHN C. CLUER, AND HIS ACCUSERS.

A report of the committee, who have been investigating the late base and libelious charges published in the "Lowell Courier," will be laid before the public in *our* next; and if W. Schouler and his conclave of corporation tyrants, are not lost to all sense of justice, we shall expect to see the serious wrong inflicted upon the character and family of an innocent man, through the infamous articles, published in his paper, to some degree repaired through the same source. The investigation proves the whole affair to be a malignant persecution upon Mr. Cluer, by a few unprincipled hounds of rum, envy, arristocracy and oppression, who are determined to "*put this man down, and keep him down*," but they are foiled in the attempt.

The first letter issued by Schouler, signed "John Stockwell proprietor of the Croton Lunch," is proved to be a *forgery*—*Mr. James Stockwell*, proprietor of the Croton Lunch, denying that he ever wrote it. One of the "*gentlemen*" who has been quite active in slandering Mr. Cluer was a *runner* for a *low rum tavern*, in New York, at the very time, and is undoubtedly a vile defamer. We pity poor Schouler under all the rest of his trials and afflictions; but instead of drowning himself in "*Long Pond*," we hope he will be induced to reform, and leave such bad company.

But we leave the subject until next week, by copying the following from the "Young America" of New York City.

"J. C. CLUER.—Mr. James Stockwell, proprietor of the Croton Lunch in this city, denies that he ever wrote the letter signed John Stockwell, published in the Lowell Reformer and credited to the Lowell Courier, and there is no such person here as JOHN Stockwell.—The forged letter, there is reason to believe, was concocted by a British Tory named Shearman."

THE TEN HOUR PETITION IN THE HOUSE. On Monday morning of last week Mr. Huntress of Lowell, presented the operative's petition from this City, numbering *four thousand* and about five hundred names, and measuring nearly *one hundred* and thirty feet in length. This petition asks for a law prohibiting all incorporated companies from employing one set of hands more than *ten hours* per day.—What the fate of this reasonable and consistant memorial will be, we cannot predict with any degree of certainty, yet we hope the healthy change going on in the public mind in favor of this humane measure, will induce the Legislature not to treat it with that contempt which a similar one received through the influence of an *illustrious chairman* (on corporation rights) at the last session of that body. Several petitions from other places upon the same subject, will soon be offered.—We shall keep our readers minutely advised of all action upon the subject.

"YOUNG AMERICA."—*Information for the People.* Any of our friends who wish for this paper can be accommodated by calling at our office. It is an ably conducted paper, organ of the "National Reformers" and devoted to the freedom of the Public Lands, *free* Soil and general Labor Reform. Terms $1,50 per year, or 4 cents a copy.

Corporation Liberality.

This "City of splendles" is completely flooded with the late letter of Abbott Lawrence in support of the present Tariff, which is building up capital at the expense of Labor.

We understand that *Six thousand* of the Lowell Courier, extra, containing this letter, were issued on Saturday and circulated among the operatives throughout the various Corporations. And why is this? are the manufactures so much interested for the welfare of the operatives? Is such liberality characteristic of the Lowell corporations?—or is this a *dirnier resort* to blind the eyes of the people, that they may continue their present system of factory oppression.

No miscellaneous, literary or religious paper is allowed in the Lowell factories—the operatives are even forbid reading anything of the kind while in the Mills, and yet the Mills are filled with the Courier containing this letter of advocasy for capital, under the hypocritical garb of friendship for the Laborer.—Is it philanthropy and christianity that compells poor operatives to toil twelve and fourteen hours per day for a bare subsistence, whilst capital declares its *thirty* and *forty* per cent dividends, and then takes a portion of this stolen pelf to blind their mental vision, and strengthening the already galling chins, of a system which is making slaves of our sons and daughters of industry. More next week.

The "Old Bachelor," at Fitchburg, sends out a fretful *groan*, about a few remarks we made some weeks since in relation to his worthless sheet. He has not originality enough to talk of any thing but "infidelity," and characteristic of a perfect noodle, for the want of ideas, twits about the Fitchburg Association owing him about two dollars, for paper!—What a thrust!. We recommend him to call on his very intimate *infidel correspondent*, who procured the paper, and who has defrauded the Association out of several dollars by his duplicity. Perhapsche will settle the bill.

WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

It will be perceived by a report of the Workingmen's meeting on Wednesday evening, which is inserted below, that the movement is progressing with a good degree of enthusiasm. We were unable to be present at the meeting, and therefore only refer our readers to the report.

We are right glad to see the laboring men and women in our vicinity, taking an interest in what relates to their moral and intellectual culture. We believe that those who neglect so important a matter, are violating the first and noblest principles of their being. Mind, thought, intelligence, were never created to be trambled down by the slavery of ignorance and oppression. We therefore bid God speed to every enterprise calculated to elevate men and women from a state of degrading servitude, and invest them with the glorious and immortal attributes of intelligence, virtue, and goodness.

An adjourned meeting of the Worcester Workingmen's Association was held at the Upper Town Hall, on Wednesday evening last.

The minutes of the last meeting were read after which a Report of the Board of Sectsmen declining the free use of the Town Hall for the meetings of the Workingmen, was presented by the chair and ordered to lay on the table till the annual town-meeting.

The Committee appointed to draft a Constitution, &c., after reporting the following resolutions, asked for further time for the fulfilment of their duty, which was granted.

The resolutions below were then unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That the physical powers of man are adapted to, and should be exercised for sustaining the natural demands of his animal existence; and the healthful exercise of those powers as possessed by all men, is productive labor, would produce sufficient for their demands; that it is injustice and absurdity, that the powers of one should be enslaved for the sustenance of another, and whereever it appears that these powers are injuriously exercised, it is proof conclusive that they are so exercised, either for the advantage of others or for unnatural and injurious, artificial wants of their own; and in either case, that exercise should be discontinued.

2. *Resolved*, That the good of all men demands, and they have a right to, a full, free and perfect developement of all their powers, Physical, Animal, Intellectual, Domestic, Social and Moral; and this developement cannot be accomplished while any portion is unduly exercised to neglect or gratification of another; and a double injury is inflicted by excess of exhaustion of the one, and the pernicious gratification and depravity of the other.

3. *Resolved*, That the prolonged system of interminable toil for the mechanic and laborer to the neglect of the cultivation of their higher and nobler faculties, is fraught with evils, errors, immoralities and vice, so gross and palpable, that an honest attempt to remove or escape from them, by establishing a more equal and consistent condition, although called utopian and visionary needs no apology.

4. *Resolved*, That, so far as your Committee are able to ascertain from the information within their reach, wherever the Ten Hour System has been adopted, more labor is generally performed and to the better satisfaction of the employer, than where the dragging-all-day-system is continued; and the employers generally, who have tested the ten hour system, express an entire unwillingness to revert to that antiquated and inhuman practice.

5. *Resolved*, That the employers of this Village be invited to meet with us at our weekly meetings, and show cause, if any they have, why MEN ought to work more than Ten Hours a day; and that if they fail or neglect so to do, from and after the first day of April next, let the TEN HOUR SYSTEM be established, and let them forever hold their peace in this matter.

Mr. Cluer addressed the audience for nearly two hours, briefly alluding to the various reports which had been put in circulation derogatory to his moral character, and intimating that proper explanation, together with authentic and satisfactory evidence, would be published in the "Voice of Industry." He denounced the calumnies of his enemies as a base libel upon an innocent man, and as having their origin in a movement designed to retard the progress of labor reform.

Mr. C., in alluding to the present system of labor as fraught with great injustice and oppression, depriving the operative both of natural and moral rights, adduced powerful and incontrovertible arguments in support of his position. His address was eloquent and effective, controlling the attention of the large audience assembled during the entire evening.

In addition to the general interest of the occasion, the performances of the Worcester Brass Band are deserving of notice, as having added much to its life and attraction. A large number of ladies were also present, thus lending encouragement to those who are engaged in the noble work of ameliorating the condition of the laboring classes.

The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th.

Worcester, Jan. 29th

COMMUNICATIONS.

LABOR DISHONORED.

Never since the days of Adam, has there been a plan more successfully accomplished by the evil consension of evil doers, or one that has proved more hurtful to society, than the dishonoring of labor. We have it from Holy writ, that man was created for labor; and whoever disowns labor, disowns the Creator. The Bible expressly tells us, that God created man to till the ground; and he who looks contemptuously upon those who are employed in this service, looks and thinks as contemptuously on, and of the word of God. But why this invented order of things? why has Divine providence suffered this perversion to take place? This question may be answered, by asking another. Why has any good been prevented? Man was created in freedom, as to his will; he may will good or evil, if it were not so, man could not be in freedom. We all acknowledge that man is a selfish being. The two principles which compose man are his will and his understanding. Will and self, acting together, without the understanding, makes man a demon. Again we have been educated from infancy in the most direct way to produce precisely this lamentable state of things. When any advice is given to a friend, we most invariably hear these familiar watch-words; "look out for your self." It is often the last dying words of a parent to his child or children, "take care of yourself," or "yourselves." This plan of education, has been going on for centuries, and who can be surprised, that it is so well matured? Nor is it at all surprising, that men should, after having been so long drilled at one branch, become perfected. So many minds in concert for one end could not fail of success. This concert is not for the good of the whole, but for individual self-aggrandizement—they are agreed to practice on the plan that what cash one can get, is his, no matter how or where he obtained it. It is none other than a gambling spirit throughout, and so perverted is the state of society, that all business men, look upon this kind of dealing with complacency. Men that were poor yesterday, to-day are said to be rich; all by a little practice at the gambling board.—The honest laborer, who never thought of such a plan of getting money, until he sees his neighbor, who but a few days before was poor like himself, now ride in his carriage,—he leaves his work-shop, and hurries to the gambling board to try his chance—he is successful at first, and now begins to think that it is easier to get money out of other people, than to earn it himself, and in this way, he and others like him, dishonors labor; and the more property one part of the people have, the less must the other possess. These men have gambled for property they will now use dishonest means to obtain office and power,—money it is said, and is not disputed, is power, and the higher the office, the greater the power. They now offer themselves to the public, to do the public business—they are the public's humble servants, until they have gained the desired office, and then a different feeling comes suddenly over them. "Are we the people's servants," say they, "we are in power, we can now make laws to suit ourselves, we can grant petitions of some, and reject others, and if our constituents do not return us to the Legislature again we can live without the office; our property is secure, our Incorporations are permanent—the money has nearly all centered in the Banks—they can make money plenty, or scarce, at will,—the laboring people and commoners, must submit to our terms. It is true, the right of suffrage is quite extensive, but the commoners and working people are so divided, that we have nothing to fear from them, all is safe." This seems to be the present state of things among us. What then prevents labor from being dishonored?

We have a word to say on Gov. Briggs' Message to the Legislature. Hear him! this is his language: "It is the business of the Legislature, to enact laws, for the protection of the property, person and of reputation." Here then we should think, that by pro[illegible]y being first mentioned, that the Governor thought more of property, than of person or reputation. But let us see if we are right.—When the Finance of the State grows lean and wants recruiting, down comes a poll tax of fifty cents or a dollar, on all the voting people of the State, instead of taxing the property, as we think should be done. Almost every man who writes or speaks on the subject of capital and labor, dishonours labor. The late Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, Mr. Bibb, is the only man we now think of, who has done honor to labor. These are his remarks: "Land, Labor, Agricultur, Manufacturers and Commerce, are a nations income—a nations strength—a nations wealth." Here Mr. Bibb, puts Labor in the right place. But what are any of these branches of business without labor? what will land produce without labor? Could a nation subsist without it? What are all the Cotton mills in the whole world, without labor? And so of Commerce. The ships would be as useless as a heap of rotten wood, without laboring men on board of them. My fellow laborers!—Must laboring men be put down, among all other things the least consequential. The most of all the great, or those whom we call great, when they speak of the prosperity of the Country, of things appertaining to it, they are very careful to mention labor, the very last, if they speak of it at all. Must laboring men remain for ever in this degraded State? we hope not. Let us unite in one common cause; and let that cause be the elevation of the laborers. The "Voice of Industry," will speak for us, let us support it.

East Bridgewater, Mass. G. D.

THE LIEN LAW.

A CALL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE MECHANICS AND LABORERS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

MR. YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—For some time past, reading with much satisfaction, and admiring the course you have taken in your very valuable paper, "the Voice of Industry," I beg leave to call your attention, and through its columns the attention to and consideration of a subject of vital importance, in the reforms of the day, to the industrial classes, which have too long been down-trodden, and not been allowed equal privileges with the *other* classes, which I may name, for convenience and *distinction*, the *non-industrial* classes.

I will endeavor to avoid all harsh expressions and approbrious epithets, which should ever be avoided in the addresses and writings of all those advocating reforms from all long established usages; but it is an undeniable truth—a truth becoming every day more and more apparent, that following in the steps of old Europe, in this country. There is and has long been a growing tendency to the *monopolising* power of wealth. Monopoly has laid its ruthless hands upon labor itself, and forced the sale of the muscles, time and skill of the toiling many, and under the spacious and almost nominal name of "wages," is robbing them of the fruits of their industry. Universal monopoly is now become no less in this free country, than in Europe, the bane of Industry—the deadly paralysis of its powerful and all-essential hands. But this is not the worst of it, in the particular case for which I took up my pen, the monopolising money-power is confined with all its profits to the comparatively *idle few*; all the sources of wealth, all the instrumentality of life, and even the right and privilege of industry are taken away from the *people*—from those invaluable hands who perform all the labor: and what is even worse, in those cases where the intelligent mechanic has been *condescendingly* employed either directly or indirectly by those who control the money-power, they have been fraudulently deprived after months of incessant toil, of even the "poor pittance" of their hard earnings. And how? mainly by wanting in the present state of our laws and *customs*, a sufficient protection by law for the securing to the mechanic and laborer, by whose late and early toil,—by whose hardened hands, all the labor of building is performed, *his wages in the end.*

It may be hard to say it, but it is none the less true—"lamentably true," that from the powerful and unhallowed means of getting gain, pursued by the capitalists of this and other great cities of the country, at the present day, the interests of wealth are diametrically opposed to the interests of labor, and from that insiduous, powerful, and undue influence, which alas! wealth always carries with it, the tendency of legislation has been hitherto to give a legal validity to its extortionary, and even fraudulent schemes.

Evasive and insufficient legislation, has been had, when had at all, and it is evident to every intelligent person in this commonwealth, who has thoroughly investigated the subject, that the present statute termed a "Lien Law," is but the mere shadow of such a law—is of no proper effect, and deformed by designing lawyers influenced by the monopolists—the holders of the *purse-strings*, to favor their *schemes.*

The Legislature of Massachusetts last year, was very respectfully, and *respectably* petitioned to enact an equitable and efficient Lien Law for the protection of the laborer against illegal collusion and fraud on the part of grasping speculators and capitalists; but after much talking and technical amendments of bills, their urgent and all-important request was denied!—a request deemed constitutional and just by every true and independent, intelligent and important mechanic and laborer of this city and commonwealth, and in fact every other person, not prejudiced by aristocratic notions, or transmitted by the monopolizing power of wealth.

It has been said that the mechanics—the working classes, are not united in the demand themselves. True, there may be a few who through fear of the all-powerful wealthy, may be silent, or a few who from desires of fraudulently obtaining a participation in the emoluments resulting from those iniquitous schemes and contracts in regard to building, may wish even for the order of things to proceed as *heretofore*, and the idle man who sits in his Bank or Compting house, or well-dressed contractor who occasionally *walks* around the buildings whose erection he is superintending, receives all the avails, and the plodding and toil-worn laborer, who actually performs all the work, should receive nothing, or but very little, for his services, and without compunction would see, as has often been the case, his wife and children go supperless to bed, or turned out upon the cold charities of the world, to the "pitiless peltings of the winter's wind," or to the unfeeling and merciless grasp of such another soulless contractor or employer, to be again cheated and again laughed at. This order of things has continued too long, and on the part of honest laborer, "forbearance has ceased to be a virtue." It is a duty they owe themselves and their offspring, to arise in their might and demand redress.

Boston Feb. 1846.

To be continued.

For the Voice.

Preamble and Resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of the Mechanic and Laborers' Association in Peterborough, N. H.

Believing as we do, that no class of citizens in these United States perform so many hours of labor as the operatives employed in our cotton and woollen manufactories, and believing also that such unmittigated labor is to the highest degree destructive to the health of such operatives, and serves to injure the constitutions of future generations,—and believing further, that our Legislature has reserved the right to restrict or amend corporate powers as they may from time to time deem necessary and proper, therefore

Resolved, That a twelve hour system, including the time allowed for meals, would have a tendency to avert the evils above mentioned, and at the same time secure to the owners of such manufactories the same amount of profits which they now receive.

Resolved, That the almost unparalleled misery and suffering of the factory operatives and laboring classes generally, in England, admonish us that under the present system of factory and mechanical labor, we are advancing with rapid strides toward the same wretched and degraded condition.

Resolved, That we disavow the intention of resorting to violent or unfair means for the accomplishment of our present object, and that we will make use of such only as are lawful, just and honorable.

Resolved, That while we are ready to bear testimony to the gentlemanly and obliging manners, and to the accommodating disposition of the factory agents of Peterborough, we cannot disguise the fact that they require more labor of those in their employ than is required of the operatives in the larger manufacturing tows in this and the neighboring states.

Resolved, That although the evening *and* the morning is spoken of in the Scripture, yet in that book no mention is made of an evening *in* the morning; we therefore conclude that the practice of lighting up our factories in the morning, and thereby making two evenings in every twenty-four hours, is not only oppressive, but unscriptural.

Resolved, That so long as a single ray of hope remains we will never falter in the pursuit of our present object, nor relax our most strenuous exertions for its accomplishment.

Resolved, That we invite the female operatives in the several manufactories in this town, one and all, to unite in petitioning our Leislature for the passage of a law establishing the twelve hour system.

Resolved, That the Mechanics and Laborers' Reform Association of Peterborough, having engaged Mr. John C. Cluer, of Lowell Mass., to address them on the subject of factory labor, were highly gratified with the able, instructive and entertaining lectures given by Mr. Cluer in this town, and can cheerfully recommend him as a man of superior abilities, and in our opinion a public lecturer entitled to the patronage and confidence of the several factories through the State.

Resolved, That the members of this Association view with abhorrence and contempt the conduct of those miserable tools who forwarded to this town the Lowell Courier extra, and other publications containing certain charges implicating the character of Mr. Cluer; and look with mingled feelings of pity, disgust and indignation, upon the conduct of that individual who made in this place a fruitless attempt to sustain these charges, and thereby prevent Mr. Clure from lecturing before our lyceum, after having received and accepted an invitation to lecture, from the committee on exercises.

SAMUEL WHITNEY,
For the Association.

GENERAL NEWS.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK—414 Lives Lost.—The Cataruqui, Capt. C. W. Finley, (emigrant ship, of 800 tons) sailed from Liverpool for Van Dieman's Land on the 20th of April, with 369 emigrants and a crew, including two doctors, of 46 souls. About 120 of the passengers were married, with families, and in all, 73 children. On the 4th of August the ship went ashore in a violent gale, on a reef situated on the west coast of King's Island, at the entrance of Bass's Straits, and filled in a few hours and through the night a scene of horror was exhibited without parallel. Before morning but 30 of the company were alive, the rest having been swept into eternity by the waves. Out of the whole crew only nine were saved.

EMMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—A letter from Galveston to the Union says:—"You can form no idea of the immense emigration to Texas. Besides the three fine sea-steamers plying weekly between Galveston and New Orleans, and the immense emigration by land from the United States, the harbor is filled with vessels from Europe, which come crowded with emigrants seeking a refuge on our hospitable shores from the grinding and unrequited labors to which they are subjected in Europe. Many of these emigrants—the great bulk of whom are Germans—bring with them a considerable supply of ready cash: and all of them from whom I have heard seem well satisfied with the change in their condition."

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. Thaddeus Hamblet, of Dracutt, was found dead in the road on Saturday last. He left home for the purpose of getting a load of wood. The probable cause of his death we have not learned. He was an elderly bachelor, and by industry and frugality had acquired a very respectable estate.—*Advertiser.*

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LOCAL AGENTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—D. W. Parkman, James Campbell, S. H. Allen, A. J. Wright, J. G. Kaulback.
Fitchburg—S. & C. Shepley, John Scisco, C. N. Pratt, E. F. Bailey.
Woburn—W. D. Leavitt.
Lynn—E. C. Darling, H. J. Chenoweth.
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Fall River—Thomas Alma,
Chelmsford, (Scythe factory Village)—Moses Edwards.
North Chelmsford—Joseph B. Pierce.
Saxonville—Benjamin T. Bill.
Worcester—S. Thompson.
South Andover—William Irish.
Woburn, New Bridge—Charles C. Foster.
Northampton—Thomas Rogers.
Chicopee Falls—Calvin Sykes, A. Hollister.
Northbridge—H. O. Bean.
Milford—Hiram Hunt.
Leominster—S. A. Smith.
Andover, Frye Village—David Middleton.
Hubbardston—A. S. Clark.
West Brookfield—S. Stoddard.
Palmer, Three Rivers—Nathan A. Crane.
Palmer—S. A. Fay.
Cabotville—Sophia Taylor.
Springfield—George F. Tannatt.
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North Bridge—H. O. Bean.
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Blackstone—Wm. R. Salsbury.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Manchester—D. P. Perkins, Walter French, C. A. Brown.
Lebanon—H. T. Young.
Claremont—Edward Burill.
Meredith Bridge—B. F. Palmer.

Pawtucket, R. I.—G. W. Merriam, & Co.
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Slatersville—R. A. Aldrich.
Woonsocket—L. E. Buxton, Melisa Royes.
Reading—Abel H. Reed.
South Reading—George H. Willey.

Mr. Cluer addressed the audience for nearly two hours, briefly alluding to the various reports which had been put in circulation derogatory to his moral character, and intimating that proper explanation, together with authentic and satisfactory evidence, would be published in the "Voice of Industry." He denounced the calumnies of his enemies as a base libel upon an innocent man, and as having their origin in a movement designed to retard the progress of labor reform.

Mr. C., in alluding to the present system of labor as fraught with great injustice and oppression, depriving the operative both of natural and moral rights, adduced powerful and incontrovertible arguments in support of his position. His address was eloquent and effective, controlling the attention of the large audience assembled during the entire evening.

In addition to the general interest of the occasion, the performances of the Worcester Brass Band are deserving of notice, as having added much to its life and attraction. A large number of ladies were also present, thus lending encouragement to those who are engaged in the noble work of ameliorating the condition of the laboring classes.

The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th.

Worcester, Jan. 29th

COMMUNICATIONS.

LABOR DISHONORED.

Never since the days of Adam, has there been a plan more successfully accomplished by the evil consension of evil doers, or one that has proved more hurtful to society, than the dishonoring of labor. We have it from Holy writ, that man was created for labor; and whoever disowns labor, disowns the Creator. The Bible expressly tells us, that God created man to till the ground; and he who looks contemptuously upon those who are employed in this service, looks and thinks as contemptuously on, and of the word of God. But why this invented order of things? why has Divine providence suffered this perversion to take place? This question may be answered, by asking another. Why has any good been prevented? Man was created in freedom, as to his will; he may will good or evil, if it were not so, man could not be in freedom. We all acknowledge that man is a selfish being. The two principles which compose man are his will and his understanding. Will and self, acting together, without the understanding, makes man a demon. Again we have been educated from infancy in the most direct way to produce precisely this lamentable state of things. When any advice is given to a friend, we most invariably hear these familiar watch-words; "look out for your self." It is often the last dying words of a parent to his child or children, "take care of yourself," or "yourselves." This plan of education, has been going on for centuries, and who can be surprised, that it is so well matured? Nor is it at all surprising, that men should, after having been so long drilled at one branch, become perfected. So many minds in concert for one end could not fail of success. This concert is not for the good of the whole, but for individual self-aggrandizement—they are agreed to practice on the plan that what cash one can get, is his, no matter how or where he obtained it. It is none other than a gambling spirit throughout, and so perverted is the state of society, that all business men, look upon this kind of dealing with complacency. Men that were poor yesterday, to-day are said to be rich; all by a little practice at the gambling board.—The honest laborer, who never thought of such a plan of getting money, until he sees his neighbor, who but a few days before was poor like himself, now ride in his carriage,—he leaves his work-shop, and hurries to the gambling board to try his chance—he is successful at first, and now begins to think that it is easier to get money out of other people, than to earn it himself, and in this way, he and others like him, dishonors labor; and the more property one part of the people have, the less must the other possess. These men have gambled for property they will now use dishonest means to obtain office and power,—money it is said, and is not disputed, is power; and the higher the office, the greater the power. They now offer themselves to the public, to do the public business—they are the public's humble servants, until they have gained the desired office, and then a different feeling comes suddenly over them. "Are we the people's servants," say they, "we are in power, we can now make laws to suit ourselves, we can grant petitions of some, and reject others, and if our constituents do not return us to the Legislature again we can live without the office; our property is secure, our Incorporations are permanent—the money has nearly all centered in the Banks—they can make money plenty, or scarce, at will,—the laboring people and commoners, must submit to our terms. It is true, the right of suffrage is quite extensive, but the commoners and working people are so divided, that we have nothing to fear from them, all is safe." This seems to be the present state of things among us. What then prevents labor from being dishonored?

We have a word to say on Gov. Briggs' Message to the Legislature. Hear him! this is his language: "It is the business of the Legislature, to enact laws, for the protection of the property, person and of reputation." Here then we should think, that by property being first mentioned, that the Governor thought more of property, than of person or reputation. But let us see if we are right.—When the Finance of the State grows lean and wants recruiting, down comes a poll tax of fifty cents or a dollar, on all the voting people of the State, instead of taxing the property, as we think should be done. Almost every man who writes or speaks on the subject of capital and labor, dishonours labor. The late Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, Mr. Bibb, is the only man we now think of, who has done honor to labor. These are his remarks: "Land, Labor, Agricultur, Manufacturers and Commerce, are a nations income—a nations strength—a nations wealth." Here Mr. Bibb, puts Labor in the right place. But what are any of these branches of business without labor? what will land produce without labor? Could a nation subsist without it? What are all the Cotton mills in the whole world, without labor? And so of Commerce. The ships would be as useless as a heap of rotten wood, without laboring men on board of them. My fellow laborers!—Must laboring men be put down, among all other things the least consequential. The most of all the great, or those whom we call great, when they speak of the prosperity of the Country, of things appertaining to it, they are very careful to mention labor, the very last, if they speak of it at all. Must laboring men remain for ever in this degraded State? we hope not. Let us unite in one common cause; and let that cause be the elevation of the laborers. The "Voice of Industry," will speak for us, let us support it.

East Bridgewater, Mass. G. D.

THE LIEN LAW.

A CALL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE MECHANICS AND LABORERS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

Mr. Young—*Dear Sir:*—For some time past, reading with much satisfaction, and admiring the course you have taken in your very valuable paper, "the Voice of Industry," I beg leave to call your attention, and through its columns the attention to and consideration of a subject of vital importance, in the reforms of the day; to the industrial classes, which have too long been down-trodden, and not been allowed equal privileges with the *other* classes, which I may name, for convenience and *distinction*, the *non-industrial* classes.

I will endeavor to avoid all harsh expressions and approbrious epithets, which should ever be avoided in the addresses and writings of all those advocating reforms from all long established usages; but it is an undeniable truth—a truth becoming every day more and more apparent, that following in the steps of old Europe, in this country. There is and has long been a *growing tendency to the monopolising power* of wealth. Monopoly has laid its ruthless hands upon labor itself, and forced the sale of the muscles, time and skill of the toiling many, and under the spacious and almost nominal name of "wages," is robbing them of the fruits of their industry. Universal monopoly is now become no less in this free country, than in Europe, the bane of Industry—the deadly paralysis of its powerful and all-essential hands. But this is not the worst of it, in the particular case for which I took up my pen, the monopolising money-power is confined with all its profits to the comparatively *idle few*; all the sources of wealth, all the instrumentality of life, and even the right and privilege of industry are taken away from the *people*—from those invaluable hands who perform all the labor: and what is even worse, in those cases where the intelligent mechanic has been *condescendingly* employed either directly or indirectly by those who control the money-power, they have been fraudulently deprived after months of incessant toil, of even the "poor pittance" of their hard earnings. And how? mainly by wanting in the present state of our laws and *customs*, a sufficient protection by law for the securing to the mechanic and laborer, by whose late and early toil,—by whose hardened hands, all the labor of building is performed, *his wages in the end.*

It may be hard to say it, but it is none the less true—"lamentably true," that from the powerful and unhallowed means of getting gain, pursued by the capitalists of this and other great cities of the country, at the present day, the interests of wealth are diametrically opposed to the interests of labor, and from that insiduous, powerful, and undue influence, which alas! wealth always carries with it, the tendency of legislation has been hitherto to give a legal validity to its extortionary, and even fraudulent schemes.

Evasive and insufficient legislation, has been had, when had at all, and it is evident to every intelligent person in this commonwealth, who has thoroughly investigated the subject, that the present statute termed a "Lien Law," is but the mere shadow of such a law—is of no proper effect, and deformed by designing lawyers influenced by the monopolists—the holders of the *purse-strings*, to favor their *schemes.*

The Legislature of Massachusetts last year, was very respectfully, and *respectably* petitioned to enact an equitable and efficient Lien Law for the protection of the laborer against illegal collusion and fraud on the part of grasping speculators and capitalists; but after much talking and technical amendments of bills, their urgent and all-important request was denied!—a request deemed constitutional and just by every true and independent, intelligent and important mechanic and laborer of this city and commonwealth, and in fact every other person, not prejudiced by aristocratic notions, or transmitted by the monopolizing power of wealth.

It has been said that the mechanics—the working classes, are not united in the demand themselves. True, there may be a few who through fear of the all-powerful wealthy, may be silent, or a few who from desires of fraudulently obtaining a participation in the emoluments resulting from those iniquitous schemes and contracts in regard to building, may wish even for the order of things to proceed as *heretofore*, and the idle man who sits in his Bank or Compting house, or well-dressed contractor who occasionally *walks* around the buildings whose erection he is superintending, receives all the avails, and the plodding and toil-worn laborer, who actually performs all the work, should receive nothing, or but very little, for his services, and without compunction would see, as has often been the case, his wife and children go supperless to bed, or turned out upon the cold charities of the world, to the "pitiless peltings of the winter's wind," or to the unfeeling and merciless grasp of such another soulless contractor or employer, to be again cheated and again laughed at. This order of things has continued too long, and on the part of honest laborer, "forbearance has ceased to be a virtue." It is a duty they owe themselves and their offspring, to arise in their might and demand redress.

Boston Feb. 1846.

To be continued.

For the Voice.

Preamble and Resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of the Mechanic and Laborers' Association in Peterborough, N. H.

Believing as we do, that no class of citizens in these United States perform so many hours of labor as the operatives employed in our cotton and woollen manufactories, and believing also that such unmittigated labor is to the highest degree destructive to the health of such operatives, and serves to injure the constitutions of future generations,—and believing further, that our Legislature has reserved the right to restrict or amend corporate powers as they may from time to time deem necessary and proper, therefore

Resolved, That a twelve hour system, including the time allowed for meals, would have a tendency to avert the evils above mentioned, and at the same time secure to the owners of such manufactories the same amount of profits which they now receive.

Resolved, That the almost unparalleled misery and suffering of the factory operatives and laboring classes generally, in England, admonish us that under the present system of factory and mechanical labor, we are advancing with rapid strides toward the same wretched and degraded condition.

Resolved, That we disavow the intention of resorting to violent or unfair means for the accomplishment of our present object, and that we will make use of such only as are lawful, just and honorable.

Resolved, That while we are ready to bear testimony to the gentlemanly and obliging manners, and to the accommodating disposition of the factory agents of Peterborough, we cannot disguise the fact that they require more labor of those in their employ than is required of the operatives in the larger manufacturing tows in this and the neighboring states.

Resolved, That although the evening *and* the morning is spoken of in the Scripture, yet in that book no mention is made of an evening *in* the morning; we therefore conclude that the practice of lighting up our factories in the morning, and thereby making two evenings in every twenty-four hours, is not only oppressive, but unscriptural.

Resolved, That so long as a single ray of hope remains we will never falter in the pursuit of our present object, nor relax our most strenuous exertions for its accomplishment.

Rsolved, That we invite the female operatives in the several manufactories in this town, one and all, to unite in petitioning our Leislature for the passage of a law establishing the twelve hour system.

Resolved, That the Mechanics and Laborers' Reform Association of Peterborough, having engaged Mr. John C. Cluer, of Lowell Mass., to address them on the subject of factory labor, were highly gratified with the able, instructive and entertaining lectures given by Mr. Cluer in this town, and can cheerfully recommend him as a man of superior abilities, and in our opinion a public lecturer entitled to the patronage and confidence of the several factories through the State.

Resolved, That the members of this Association view with abhorrence and contempt the conduct of those miserable tools who forwarded to this town the Lowell Courier extra, and other publications containing certain charges implicating the character of Mr. Cluer; and look with mingled feelings of pity, disgust and indignation, upon the conduct of that individual who made in this place a fruitless attempt to sustain these charges, and thereby prevent Mr. Clure from lecturing before our lyceum, after having received and accepted an invitation to lecture, from the committee on exercises.

SAMUEL WHITNEY,
For the Association.

GENERAL NEWS.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK—414 Lives Lost.—The Cataruqui, Capt. C. W. Finley, (emigrant ship, of 800 tons) sailed from Liverpool for Van Dieman's Land on the 20th of April, with 369 emigrants and a crew, including two doctors, of 46 souls. About 120 of the passengers were married, with families, and in all, 73 children. On the 4th of August the ship went ashore in a violent gale, on a reef situated on the west coast of King's Island, at the entrance of Bass's Straits, and filled in a few hours and through the night a scene of horror was exhibited without parallel. Before morning but 30 of the company were alive, the rest having been swept into eternity by the waves. Out of the whole crew only nine were saved.

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ADDRESS
TO THE
MINISTERS OF ALL RELIGIONS.—No. II.

Friends and Fellow Workmen in the Cause of Humanity:

I refer you to Address No. I., recommending a chance in your preachings, from inculcating disputed doctrinal points of small value to any one out of your own sect, to the inculcation of the pure principles of universal charity and love in practice. The benefits to be derived by the population of the world from this change, all who reflect, and whose minds have been expanded beyond mere local ideas, will now readily admit; but especially in various ways would the advantages be immediately experienced by yourselves, your families and your congregations. These principles are so free from all objections by any parties—so much in accordance with the best feelings and the unbiassed convictions of our nature—that you would make a greater progress in one month with your hearers in bringing them over to the knowledge of these divine truths, and in changing their conduct for the better in practice, than you can effect by preaching disputed doctrinal notions and imagined mysteries within many years or in the lifetime of your audiences. By dwelling, week after week, and year after year, upon disputed points of doctrine, you and your congregations are greatly injured in you mental faculties and dispositions, and are thereby made a grievous sufferers. You cannot, while, so instructing, and while they are so instructed, have any conception of the divine feelings which the genuine spirit of universal charity and love creates and makes to pervade the mind; or of enjoyment which its perpetual application to practice diffusses throughout the whole being.

The spirit of charity and love destroys the germs of all anger and ill will to our poor fellow men who are immersed in ignorance of the simple laws of our nature, and bound hand and foot by the foolish and most injurious prejudices of latitude and longitude. If this spirit of disunion can be stayed, and the spirit of charity and love be made to supersede it without violence or ill will, then may a speedy termination be made to ignorance, poverty and discontent among the multitude, and your wealth and happiness and theirs be made to increase, not five or ten, but twenty fold.

Trained as we have been by the prejudices of latitude and longitude—whether in Europe Asia, Africa or America—you can form no conception of the destruction which those prejudices make of the rational faculties and finest feelings of humanity. Everywhere in the four quarters of the world, they have made man mentally blind to the prejudices of his own locality, and dead to the natural feelings of our nature. Thus the European is made mentally blind to the prejudices of classes, sects and parties prevalent in his own latitude and longitude—but yet he distinctly perceives the irrationality pervading the other three great divisions of our globe, wondering that rational beings could have been so deceived as conscientiously to be made to believe that which to them was so glaringly inconsistent and opposed to nature.

So it is with those trained in the prejudices of Asia, Africa and America. All can clearly perceive the local errors of the others—but their own they are trained not to see,—and thus it is, by a simple process of nature while men are confined to locality, that all are made, of necessity, to become conscientiously irrational.

It is these opposing and contending prejudices of latitude and longitude which, in the present advanced state of the arts and sciences, repress and depress the human faculties, and encourage the growth of ignorance, poverty, disunion and crime among the multitude in all countries. It is these prejudices which alone keep the human race in an irrational and excited state of mind.

It is the unwise preaching of the Ministers of all the various religions over the earth, that now alone maintain and uphold these prejudices in their respective localities. It is the blind advocation of disputed local doctrines of imaginations made to the diseased from birth, that now alone cause the anger and ill will of man to man, and nation to nation—of the Jew to the Christian, the Mahometan, Hindoo, Chinese &c.,—and of these to the Jew and to each other. It is these disputed irrational doctrines which create all the evil passions, and produce the sins and miseries which now afflict mankind in the four quarters of the world.

While by the simple change of daily advocating those divine principles of charity and love which are undisputed by all, harmony, union and happiness would be speedily made to pervade every portion of human society—and ere long universal peace and good will would become permanent over the earth.

Could you, my brethren of every shade of opinion and prejudice, be made conscious of the extent of the miseries to the human race—of miseries arising solely from your preaching and inculcating these disputed points of doctrine—and equally conscious of the illimitable happiness which would be attained and enjoyed by all from your pastoral instruction in the principles and practices of charity and love—you would not, indeed you could not, continue the former for one day after these all-important truths were made so evident as to become the convictions of your minds.

But, my brethren of every shade of body and mind, you cannot teach disputed doctrines and charity and love with any consistency. Disputed doctrines destroy the very germ of charity and love, and make the practice of them impossible—while charity and love destroy the very principles of bigotry and superstition and disputation, and change them into an honest, simple inquiry into what is truth, as proved to be such by its own criterion—that is, "of consistency with itself and accordance with all known facts."

Whatever will not abide this criterion, is not a permanent universal truth, but only a local prejudice which latitude and longitude have impressed upon individuals as truths to them, but which appeared glaring errors to all those millions who have been born and trained in other latitudes and longitudes.

The sciences are now discovered, and, the materials are in superfluity to make all wealthy, good, intelligent and happy, without contest or competition, and without, by the change inflicting injury upon one individual of any class or country.

These sciences and these materials are not so applied to effect these godlike purposes, because of your preaching disputed points of doctrine—nor can they ever be so applied as long as this practice shall be deemed to be rational. But as soon as you can be induced to abandon it, and to form your arrangements upon the principles of full mental liberty for all opinions, to teach only charity and love, then will the reign of universal prosperity, of daily progress in mind and happiness, commence, and gradually advance until peace, wealth and good-will will pervade all nations and people; and you, and your children's children, through the continuance of time, will partake of this heavenly change, and you may thus live to see the approach on earth of the true Millennium. The materials to produce a superfluity of wealth for all, and unity, excellence and happiness for all, are abundantly provided. The influence is yours to give them a right direction. May that incomprehensible creating Power of the Universe, that mysterious but yet unknown existence which has effected whatever has been accomplished throughout nature, incline your hearts to a calm and full examination of these all-important truths, and to adopt them in practice, is the sincere wish of your friend,

ROBERT OWEN.

Philadelphia, Dec., 1845.

FLOGGING AND DEATH.

Much excitement has lately existed in the village of Auburn, N. Y., in consequence of the death of a convict in the prison, by the name of Plumb, who had been severely flogged repeatedly, by a keeper by the name of Carey, and whose death occurred shortly after the last flogging. As the body was carried to the medical college without legal investigation into the cause of death, three Judges took it upon themselves to inquire into the subject, and learned from the prison physician that he had made a post mortem examination—had examined the brain, head and stomach, and found no cause of death in any of the vital organs, and that the convict *had not been reported sick previous to his flogging.*

Mysterious circumstances connected with the appearance of the body and the room where it was deposited, led to the summoning of a coroner's jury, which returned a verdict that the 'deceased died of billious intermitting fever prevailing in the prison, aggravated, if not superinduced, by severe flaggelation inflicted before the attack, by Melanchton W. Carey, one of the assistant keepers in said prison.'

Plumb was about 20 years of age, and is represented to have labored occasionally under fits of insanity. Carey has since been arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000. The Auburn correspondent of the Rochester Democrat writes:—

'The appearance of the body, as exhibited before the coroner's jury, was enough to chill the blood of any humane man. The body was bruised and cut, from the neck to the legs.—There is not a spot as broad as your finger, which has not received the lash—the skin is cut, and a considerable portion of the back is raw.'

If this is what may be called 'Prison Discipline,' there is surely need of reform.—*Olive Branch.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The feeling of opposition to Capital Punishment is extending—a fact of which our exchanges daily bring evidence. The Long-Island Farmer and Advertiser has the following for a leader:

There is just now a very strong feeling in favor of trying the experiment of doing without the Gallows, and seeing if we cannot get along better with some other punishment for capital offences. We think that all must agree that something should be done in the matter. If a man steals a loaf of bread to feed a starving child he is punished and property is secure for a season by his confinement; but in most cases murderers are not only unpunished, but are left at large to repeat the offence if they please. We are told that the fault is with Juries who will not convict.—Grant it, but it is not true of offences when the punishment is not death. They do not hesitate when the punishment is imprisonment for life without the power to pardon. We must take human nature as it is, and Juries as they are drawn. All must agree that it is more safe for society that murderers be confined than that they run at large as at present. We think that the conservative portion of the people, the friends of law and order, should favor the change that the laws may be observed and the guilty punished. If public opinion is opposed to taking human life as a punishment, and murderers thus get clear, common prudence and the well being of society requires that, that opinion should be observed. It is as unwise to be too far behind the spirit of the age, as to be too far in advance.

To us it seems that the question is not whether the death penalty is right or wrong, but whether the murderers shall be punished at all. Those who have studied with attention the subject agree that society will be more safe by abolishing the Gallows, and at any rate it will be safe to try the experiment, and if it is not attended with the desired result it will be easy to restore it. It should be remembered that several governments of Europe have abolished Capital Punishment, and that it has uniformly been followed by a decrease of murders. We say not a word of the sacredness of, or the right to take human life, because various opinions are entertained upon those subjects, and we think the question may be settled by the more simple one of expediency and policy.

PAST SENTIMENTS FOR PRESENT CONSUMPTION.

Belief.—If we take a survey of that variety of sects which are scattered over the face of the earth, and who mutually accuse each other of falsehood and error, and ask which is the right; every one in their turns will answer theirs: "we know our sect is in the right because God hath declared so." "All of them," says Charron, pretend that they do derive their doctrine, not from men, nor from any created being, but from God. But to say truth, without flattery or disguise, there is nothing in such pretensions; however they may talk, they owe their religion to human means: witness the manner in which they first adopt it. The nation, country, and place where they are born and bred, determine it. Are we not circumcised or baptised, made Jews, Turks, or Christians, before we are men?" Our religion is not the effect of choice, but of accident; and to impute it to us is unjust: it is to reward or punish us for being born in this or that country. If the method taken by him who is in the right and by him who is in the wrong be the same, what merit or demerit hath the one more than the other? True faith is assured and confined by the understanding; and the best of all religions is undoubtedly the clearest.

Would we seek the truth, therefore, in sincerity, we must lay no stress on the place and circumstances of our birth, nor on the authority of our fathers or teachers; but appeal to the dictates of reason and conscience concerning every thing taught us in our youth. It is no purpose to bid me subject my reason to the truth of things of which it is incapacitated to judge. The man who would impose on me a falsehood, may bid me do the same; it is necessary, therefore, that I should employ my reason even to know when taught to submit.—*Rousseau.*

Virtue.—That feeling cannot be called virtuous which produces vicious acts. There is no feeling of which more can be predicated than that it commonly impels us in the right direction, none of which it cannot be predicated that it often impel us in the wrong. Is it to be followed when it impels in the wrong? If not, then comes another question, how are we to know whether it is impelling us in the right direction or the wrong? Is there any other mode than by asking whether the action to which it urges is good or bad? And is it not good or bad, as it is useful or hurtful? It is not enough to make an act moral that the agent expects from it beneficial consequences to somebody. It is farther necessary that he have no reason to expect from it equivalent evil consequences to any other body; that is, in other words, that he have a conviction of its general utility.—*Mill.*

The wisdom of the ancients, as to the government of life, was no more than certain precepts what to do, and what not; and men were much better in that simplicity; for, as they became to be more learned, they grew less careful of being good. That plain and open virtue is now turned into dark and intricate science; and we are taught to dispute, rather than to live.—*Seneca.*

A Noble Minded Man.—What can be more honorable than to have courage to execute the commands of reason and conscience; to maintain the dignity of our nature, and the station assigned us: to be proof against poverty, pain, and death itself; so far as not to do any thing that is scandalous or sinful to avoid them: to stand adversity under all shapes with decency and resolution? To do this is to be great above title and fortune. This argues the soul of a heavenly extraction, and is worthy the offspring of the Deity.—*Coleridge.*

Anger.—Anger is the most impotent passion that accompanies the mind of man; it effects nothing it goes about; and hurts the man who is possessed by it more than any other against whom it is directed.—*Clarendon.*

Politeness.—To say the truth, the world is filled with cheats, who, however, were not born but are become so. Nature intended we should act openly, and show ourselves such as we are. Experience has shown that this is inconvenient, and that to mix with the world our inclinations must be moderated and regulated. This has taught men wariness and dissimulation. This is a state of violence and slavery to which a good mind accustoms itself with pain. Habit cannot destroy nature, and he who succeeds best in acquired politeness, can never be guarded against but by those who have learnt the same dissimulation, and the same unfeeling courage to use it.—*The By-Stander.*

Neglect.—A little neglect may breed great mischief:—for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; for want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by the enemy; all for want of care about a horse-shoe-nail.—*Franklin.*

Resentments.—I love the man that is modestly valiant; that stirs not till he must needs, and then to purpose. A continued patience I commend not.—*Feltham.*

Life.—There is nothing of which men are so fond of, and withal so careless.—*Bruyere.*

What maintains one vice, would bring up two children.—*Phil. Ledger.*

The true way of serving God is to do good to his creatures.

Cause of Insanity.—A lunatic once informed a physician, who was classifying cases of insanity, that he lost his senses by watching a politician, whose course was so crooked that it turned his brain.

The word *news* literally signifies, it is said, intelligence from all quarters. This definition seems rational, when we consider that the word is composed of the four cardinal points—N. E. W. S.

Palpitations.—Palpitations of the heart, occurring in young ladies, may often be cured by sending for the Doctor; but it is frequently necessary to call in the Captain, and, in some instances the Parson.

A wet silk handkerchief, tied without folding over the face, is, it is said, security against suffocation from smoke.

Old Times.—In the days of the blue laws of New England, a shoemaker was condemned to be hanged for something he had done; but, on the day appointed for his execution, they discovered that he was the only shoemaker in the place—so they hanged a *weaver* in his stead, for they had more weavers than they knew what to do with.

Health and Money.—The latter is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; the former the most enjoyed, but the least envied. Yet there are those who would part with health for money, while the rich man would gladly part with all his money for health.

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FOR 1845.
PROSPECTUS FOR VOL. VII.
OF THE
AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

TO reform and perfect man—to bring out by culture the original beauties and capabilities of his nature, are objects the most exalted that can possible engross humanity. But, to do this either effectually or correctly, that nature must be known, and as Phrenology is the science of human nature, and especially of man's intellectual and moral constitution, it evolves all the elementary principles of his nature—thereby embodying all the laws of his being, all the conditions of happiness, and all the causes of all his sufferings, as well as of all the evils that afflict society; and all this so plain that "he that runs may read," and so beautiful as to excite our highest admiration. It also furnishes the only true test and touch-stone by which to try every doctrine and practice of the age, and indeed, of all past and all coming—every theory of society, every question of ethics, of morals, or logic, of equity, and even of religious creeds and practices; for, by developing fully and clearly the primitive nature and constitution of man, and that in all its ramifications, it arranges, before the tribunal of that nature every thing appertaining to man; approving whatever conflicts therewith.

The accompanying numbers of this periodical, as well as its three last volumes, will serve as samples of its future course, excepting that the following important departments will be added

1st that of Physiology. Though, for several years, the Journal has contained more or less physiological fact and information, yet its space has been too much occupied otherwise to give that full attention to the exposition and enforcing of the laws of animal life, including the value of health and the means of regaining and preserving it, which their importance demands. To know and obey these laws, lies at the basis of all human improvement and happiness; for, be it remembered, that life and health depend thereon, and on them depend all our pleasures, whether mental or physical. Even intellectual attainments and moral progression must be accompanied by physiological, especially cerable, improvement. The connection of Physology with mentality—the different states of body as inducing their corresponding states of mind—have been almost completely overlooked, even by Phrenologists themselves.

Our talents, our virtues, our vices, our mental and moral progression, depend more upon what, how and when, we eat, drink, sleep, labor, bathe, &c.—upon our physical habits and physiological condition—than most people suppose. The plain fact is, few people know how to eat! or sleep! or breathe! or live! If they did sickness would be unknown, and sin comparatively banished from our world. Those physiological conditions, therefore, which affect mind and morals, will be freely discussed in this volume.

2nd. That of Animal Magnetism, or the vital principle. So indissolubly is this science connected with both Phrenology and Physiology, that neither should ever be pursued without the other. At least every student of the latter sciences who prosecutes his investigations unguided by the light of this new star of human science, but gropes his way in comparative darkness. Surprisingly beautiful and philosophical, as well as rich in lessons of health and happiness, are the discoveries evolved by applying magnetism to phrenological and physiological investigations. And surely, as a remedial agent, this application exceeds, and will eventually supersede, all others. Aware of no work or periodical which covers this most interesting, most important field of human inquiry, the Editor intends to occupy it, at least, partially, in this volume.

3d. A department devoted to woman. To improve her, is to benefit the human race, whilst her degeneracy detoriates it. Female education—nearly every thing appertaing to her—is now effecting her ruin as fast as the rapid flight of time will allow. Long enough has her vanity been inflated with the gaudy, the artificial, and the fashionable. Too long already, have her exquisite sensibilities been perverted, and the beauties and graces of her nature been converted either into play-things—mere toys for man to sport with—or else prostituted at the shrine of the worst of human passions. Infinitely more perfect, more prolific than any human thing ever yet beheld by mortals, are the natural charms and beauties of the female character. But, they have yet to be brought out. To do this effectually, her nature and capabilities must be known. These, her Phrenology and Physiology will reveal; in doing which they will also disclose her true sphere, and her causequent duties. To this eventful subject—and none can be more prolific of good to man—will a portion of this volume be dedicated. Nor will mothers, in their distinctive relations as mothers, be neglected.

Those at all acquainted with the Editor's style of writing or lecturing, will readily comprehend his manner of treating these and other subjects that come appropriately within the wide range of phrenological, physiological and magnetic science. Our field is indeed the world. Not only is it already ripe for the harvest, but it is becoming corrupted and all overgrown with the tares of uncleanliness and the thistle of sin. To receive the good into vessels, will be the object of every successive number of this work. Those, therefore, who drop tears of sorrow over fallen humanity, or who would lend a helping hand to its restoration, may perhaps do good as effectually by circulating this work as in any other way; for its pages will embody both the seeds and the crop of all reform.—Human improvement and happiness are designed to be inscribed on its page, its every line.

Nor, in this long line of subjects, will the practical department of phrenological science—its principles, its facts, its philosophy, or information requisite for furthering the progress of amateurs, be neglected.

And since nothing—neither the acquisition of any species of knowledge, nor the possession of any form or degree of wealth, or honor, or any possession whatever—can as effectually benefit, or as deeply interest, every member of the human family, as will that knowledge of our nature imparted by Phrenology, which renders it the science for "the million;" and since it is proper and desirable that a monthly Journal, devoted to this science should be accessible to all—to the poor as well as to the rich, to the illiterate, as well as to the scientific—this Journal will be furnished on the following extremely low

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